URGING CHANGES IN THE LAWS

The National Bar Association Begins Its Sessions with Suggestive Addresses.

Judge Doyle Speaks Pointedly on Dangers of Class Legislation and Overcrowding of Dockets by Suits Arising Out of Politics.

Committee Reports and Resolution as to an International Movement.

Lawyers from Nearly All Parts of the Country Who Want to Do Away with the Trammels Found in Their Profession.

GIVEN OVER TO ADDRESSES. Mr. Harris Extends a Welcome, and Judge

Doyle Talks About Legislation. The drowsy precincts of the Supreme Court room yesterday were enlivened by a midsummer gathering of lawyers from nearly every part of the United States. They were good-looking, cheerful, wellfed and well-dressed lawyers, doubtless without a single briefless barrister among them. They met as the National Bar Association. The president is Hon. John H. Doyle, a gentleman forty-six years old, born in Perry county, Ohio, but who has been a resident of Toledo continuously since 1848. In 1878 he served as Common Pleas judge and sat for a time upon the Supreme Bench by appointment as successor to Judge Lougworth, who resigned. He was twice a candidate on the Republican ticket for the supreme judgeship, but on both occasions in years when the Democracy triumphed. He has the reputation of being one of the cleverest legal minds of dianapolis, having frequently practiced in the federal courts here before Judge Woods and Judge Gresham.

There are several distinguished-looking men in attendance, but no one who attracts more attention that Col. E. T. Taliaferro, of Birmingham, Ala. The Colonel is by several inches the tallest man in the association, standing six feet and five inches in his stockings. His whitish hair rolls down his neck in graceful locks inclined to curl, while his smoothly-shaven face brings into prominence features that are not upon a small pattern. He wears a ruffled shirt, and his manners are what one would naturally suppose would go with linen of that character, for he is affable and gracious as any gentleman of the old school. He wears a white necktie, but in that, at least, is not singular, as a majority of those present indulge in the tie clerical. At 10:30 o'clock the delegates, who, with the members of the Indianapolis bar, filled the room, were called to order by President Doyle, and Hon. A. C. Harris, of this city, delivered an address of welcome.

"We are" said Mr. Harris, alluding to the Indianapolis Bar Association, "an hundred strong and every man is in close touch with your aims and purposes. The business public are keenly alive to the purpose this organization has in hand, and none more so than the people of this city and State. We live, I had almost said, in the lap of the Nation. Almost every transmississippi and continental railway line crosses our State, more than twenty in all. The volume of commerce moving in Indiperhaps, as great, at least, State in the Union. It brings close acquaintance with many people in every State in the Union. There is no longer any provincialism here. Much as the people love the city and State there is a higher pride—the pride of an American. Therefore, it is that we welcome you all, from every State you come, with the same affection. And now and henceforth the bar of this city, of this State, and more, the entire people of the State, stand ready to hold up the hands and help everyone who is engaged in making the general laws of business and property as simple and as single as possible. And if the lawyers in this country shall agree upon the measures the public demand the people will not long delay in putting them upon the statute books of the State."

The next address was that of Judge Doyle, in the course of which he said: It is not to be expected that this association will be powerful enough to accomplish all the reforms that lawyers believe to be needed. I do not believe that it is a proper matter for regret that this should be so. No legislation in this country should be the result of the judgment of any single class, business or profession. There is this marked difference, however, between associations of lawyers organized for any of the purposes for which they now exist and any other class organization that I know of-no bar association of the country that I have any knowledge of ever advocated or recommended any legisla-tion that had a selfish purpose behind it, or any class legislation of any kind, either to advance their own good or the advantage of any class at the expense of the people at large or at the expense of justice and its due and proper adminis-

In this unselfishness of purpose, which must always be preserved, lies, and always will lie, whatever of strength we have, and out of which will grow whatever of good we accomplish. The great defects in our laws and in their adminis-tration, are in matters which concern the welfare of the whole people of the Nation. The great body of the laws under which we live are enactments of the legislatures of the different States and while the State lines are for some purposes impregnable bulwarks, unassailable, and should be, they are in the main but imaginary lines not even sufficient to distinguish one from another of the common brotherhood of the national family. There is an isolation in the practice of the profession caused largely by the difference in the laws of the States and the prac-tice of their courts which has an evil tendency toward maintaining it. A delegate association of lawyers coming annually from all sections of the country with the avowed purpose of investigating the laws of the different States to ascertain the best and advocate its adoption every where is certainly the ideal organization of the bar for the accomplishment of that great work. It puts behind it the prejudice and pride of locality, it brushes away the dust that has accumulated on its undisturbed laws and opens them to the light of existing conditions. It recognizes the fact that California and Massachusetts, Maine and Texas are no longer three months' journey apart, but are sitting at opposite sides of a common ta-ble conversing on all social matters, contracting on all commercial matters, and that in all these matters State lines are obliterated, distance anninilated and time subjected. It advocates such a reform in existing laws as will make the contract consummated in a few minutes' time between the manufacturer in Boston and the merchant in San Francisco subject to the same conditions in one place as the other.

The marriage contract, the bill of sale, the deed or mortgage, we believe should be not only simple and easily understood but should be the same in every State in the Union. The law should atford no trap for the unwary; no refuge for the dishonest; no room for injustice. We must not forget that there is fever of legislation in this country; that nearly every trade, business, occupation, have formed combinations, unions, societies, estensibly for the purpose of self-protection, but in the very nature of their organization having for their purpose an effect on the legislation of the country. Such organizations offer a temptation to political parties and partisans and the danger exists of trading legislation for political support.
To complain of the law's delay has been a settled habit of the people from time immemorial. What are commonly understood by the law's delays are the inevitable conditions of orderly and mature proceedings. The delusion exists, and you will find it everywhere, that, as our fore-fathers administered justice with reasonable promptness and great ability with existing ma-chinery, the failure to do so now is the re-sult of the degeneracy of the judges or the purposed procrastination of the lawyers. It is a delusion of the worst form, and to its cure must we devote ourselves earnestly and steadfastly. The law's delays in many parts of this country amount to a practical denial of justice, and more than any other thing, or all other things combined, lead to a want of reverence and respect for the courts at a time when that respect and veneration was never more needed; for the courts stand to-day with the eyes of the people turned hopefully upon them, between threatened usurpation on the one side and threatened

burdened dockets. The country has outgrown its judicial system, and no one feels this more than the judges themselves and the lawyers who practice in their courts. The immediate question of importance is, how can relief be obtained. Let the people know clearly that you are not to blame. Make your demand for some measure of relief from the legislative holice of the country so long and as perislative bodies of the country so loud and so per-sistent that the law-makers will be compelled to

The law-making epidemic has affected every legislative body in the country. The great bulk of it is class legislation in some form, legislation of a partisan character, of a local character, or in the interest of some special class or business; acts gerrymandering or redistricting; acts re-organizing the governments of cities and the pub-lic institutions of the State in the interest of the prevailing political party; acts authorizing towns and cities to incur debts and issue bonds for

lic institutions of the State in the interest of the prevailing political party; acts authorizing towns and cities to incur debts and issue bonds for every conceivable purpose, authorized and forbidden in the Constitution of the State, many of them framed to evade constitutional prohibitions, or so framed that on the surface the debt will appear to be created for an authorized purpose, but the money may be spent for a forbidden purpose; and acts in the interest of some associated labor, or business, or capital, demanded by organizations powerful enough to put their wishes in the form of a demand, as a reward for political adherence.

I appeal to every observing and thinking man if I have not stated the existing facts without color or exaggeration. Is it any wonder that the courts are burdened and behind in their work! This immense volume of legislation must in some form get into the courts for enforcement and construction. Every act of a Legislature in the interest of a class is to the injury of another class. Every dollar of public debt incurred means the taking of property of the citizen by taxation, and if the purpose be not a public one, such taking is without compensation and for an unlawful purpose. Every political or partisan act which legislates A out of office and B into effice, forces A to the courts for relief, and in the courts is found the only remedy against this legislation. Constitutional questions are multiplied in the courts many times until the reports are becoming treatises on constitutional law. The fact that the courts are open to the citizen for relief would be a safeguard against the impending peril, if the infection did not, to some extent, reach the courts also. The judges, intelligent and honest as they are, are, nevertheless, men. They are to some degree susceptible to the influence of the atmosphere of public option surrounding them. A public clamor that creates a practically unanimous demand for legislation affecting the locality where it exists, puts the judge into a position of c The burden of municipal debt and taxation heaped upon the unfortunate heads of our children, and upon the generations to follow, is alarming. It mortgages the homes, the hopes and the energies of the people now bearing it, and brings every child born in its limits into the world an insolvent debtor. It has ceased to be important that these burdens should be levied for purposes of government.

It has become the fashion to attach anything

It has become the fashion to attach anything in the shape of a corporation. It is the political food that the politician deals out to his people, and it exceeds in the possibility of reproduction the miracle of the loaves and fishes. It has reached an insanity of opposition that effects legislators, jurors, councilmen and the people. I am no apologist for unlawful trusts and combinations, and do not defend any combination which has for its object to limit the supply of any article of necessity or usefulness, or to enhance the price thereof by reason of such combination as will control the supply; and I defend it as little when it is formed by labor as by capital.

There is the widest distinction between corpora-tions and combinations for lawful and beneficial purposes and those for unlawful and harmful purposes. The business of the country cannot exist without the one and may be stifled by the other. It is to keep this distinction in mind, which has often been forgotten in legislative action, that I speak to a conservative body of lawyers to-day. An unlawful discrimination against or in favor of shippers can be and should be prevented. The law is powerful enough to do that without destroying the corporations which are necessary to build and operate railroads. Indeed, I believe that the rules of public policy which the courts apply to all unlawful combinations are a safer protection to the public from exaction than the indiscriminate legislation that has been enacted. That there existed and yet purposes and those for unlawful and harmful bas been enacted. That there existed and yet exist evils that need radical correction no one doubts. It is not this that I criticise. But in the application of the remedy for existing evils, in the discussion which led to such remedy, and in the spirit of pure demagogism that has been nurtured and fostered into being there has grown an indiscriminating and unreasonable antag. up an indiscriminating and unreasonable antagonism to corporate enterprises and corporate associations that is unjust and dangerous. In the legislative bodies it has passed the limits of proper regulation and become an instrument of punishment; in the courts in cases decided by juries it has become a mockery of justice. Go back to the review of our great country which I made briefly a few minutes ago and inquire how much of the deour great country which I made briefly a few minutes ago and inquire how much of the development, and growth, and wealth of the last half century has been fostered, nurtured and made possible by the aggregation of capital under the protection of corporate law, and how little of the great work could be accomplished by individual or personal venture. It is one of the inexplicable things growing out of our peculiar methods of discussion of questions of public concern that the great mass of the people who are earning their living and a competency for their families from enterprises possible only to corporated capital are so often the loudest in opposition to corporations generally.

opposition to corporations generally.

No one will question the right of the public in granting corporate franchises of a public nature, granting corporate franchises of a public nature, and which are, from their very nature, monopolies in the supply of something necessary to the public good, to retain the power of regulation to prevent extortion and the abuse of the powers thus granted. The granting of a corporate charter, however, where the like corporate franchise and the like business is open to all the world for whomsoever may choose to accept or engage in the same creates, in no sense, a monopoly; and, unless a monopoly is created by law or by some condition arising out of the law in relation to business of a public nature, legislation which seeks to subvert the ordinary laws of trade and competition are, in their result, mainly more competition are, in their result, mainly more harmful than beneficial. I appeal to the con-servative, loyal and justice-loving spirit of the bar of the country to aid in what I believe to be the three evils now most requiring a remedy: the delays in the administration of justice. the tendency to fasten upon the future of our country and those who are to follow us in maintaining its supremacy a burdensome and unnecessary debt, and the existing mania for unnecessary class legislation, which, in its very volume, must

The registry of members present showed the following delegates: William Rey-nolds, Baltimore; R. Ross Perry, secretary, Washington, D. C.; Lewis B. Gunckel, treasurer, Dayton, O.; James H. Sedgwick, Peoria, Ill.; James B. Bradwell, Elbridge Hanley, Chicago; E. Sanford, Morris, Ill.; Henry C. Withers, Carrollton, Ill.; F. F. Oldham, Franklin T. Cahill, J. W. War-rington, Thornton M. Hinkle, Cincinnati; John A. Schauck, Warren Munger, Dayton, O.: L. M. Jewett, Athens, O.: Wiley H. Clifton, Aberdeen, Miss.; Henry H. Ingersoll, Knoxville, Tenn.; Robert White, Wheeling, W. Va.; Willis B. Smith, Richmond, Va.; Edwin T. Taliaferro, Birmingham, Ala.: H. D. Wood, T. K. Skinker, St. Louis; J. J. Moore, Ottawa, O.; L. H. Pike, Toledo, O.; A. C. Buchanan, Piqua, O.; R. D. Marshall, Dayton, O.; Christopher G. Tiedeman, Columbia, Mo.; J. F. McMullen, Winfield, Kan.; D. C. Bramlette, Woodville, Miss.; H. C. Brubaker, Lancaster, Pa.; J. R. Knox, Greenville, O.; R. T. W. Duke, Charlottsville, Va.; John E. Moore, Kokomo; William Carroll, Marion; A. C. Harris, S. M. Shepard, W. M. Ketcham, Samuel O. Perkens, Charles W. Smith, In-The chairman appointed the following

Credentials-Wm. Reynolds, Maryland; J. H. Sedgwick, Illinois; Wm. H. Clifton, Mississippi; John A. Shauck, Ohio; Henry H. Ingersoll, Tennessee; J. D. Ewing, West Virginia; Willis B. Smith, Virginia; E. T. Taliaferro, Alabama; R. H. Koch, Pennsylvania; S. O. Perkens, Indiana; H. D. Wood, Missouri; J. F. McMullen, Kansas.

Nominations—R. Ross Perry, District of Columbia; Wm. Reynolds, Maryland; J. B. Bradwell, Illinois; D. C. Bramlett, Mississippi; John J. Moore, Ohio; H. H. Ingersoll, Tennessee; Robert White, West Virginia; R. T. W. Duke, Virginia, E. T. Taliaferro, Alabama; H. C. Bru-baker, Pennsylvania; W. A. Ketcham, Indiana; C. G. Tiedeman, Missouri; J. F. McMullen,

The report of the secretary, R. Ross Perry was brief, but noted that the Bar Association of New Mexico had secured the adoption by that Territory of the legislation recommended by the National Bar Associa-tion, and had thereby become the leader of constituent bodies in the direction of practical law reform. The report of the treasurer was deferred for the time, and the morning session closed.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Various Matters that Came in the Order of Regular Business.

The afternoon session began at 3 o'clock at which hour reports were made by the chairmen of various standing committees. Mr. White, of West Virginia, of the executive committee, reported authorized expenditures amounting to \$512.39. Mr. Ingersoll offered the following:

Resolved, That the secretary of this associa-tion correspond with the officers for the reform and codification of the law of nations with a view to the establishment and organization of an international bar association, and the meeting of the same in Chicago in 1893, and that the president of this association be authorized, if in his discretion the same is proper, to appoint five delegates from this association to the next meet-

ident and secretary constitute a commit-tee to conduct the necessary correspond-

Mr. Sedgwick, of Illinois, reported for the committee on legal education. In conthe committee on legal education. In concluding a report of much dry humor he said: "Your committee thinks that the establishment in each State of a permanent board of able and honorable lawyers, who shall control admission to the bar and be charged with the duty of seeing that unworthy members are weeded out, would go far towards solving the problem. That the bar of each State can perfect and carry through the measures necessary to this end is beyond a doubt, and if we do not do it are we not justly subjected to the annoyance and stigma of these spots in our feasts of charity?" The report was received and ordered to be published in the proceedings.

The committee on nominations, Col. R. T. W. Duke, of Virginia, chairman, reported, recommending the following to be officers of the association for the ensuing year:

President—Charles Marshall, Maryland.

President—Charles Marshall, Maryland.
Vice-president, first circuit—Geo. W. Chapman.
New Hampshire.
Third circuit—H. M. North, Pennsylvania.
Fourth circuit—Robert White, West Virginia.
Fifth circuit—Edwin T. Toliaferro, Alabama.
Sixth circuit—Thornton M. Hinkle, Ohio.
Seventh circuit—A. C. Harris, Indiana.
Eighth circuit—W. A. Johnston, Kansas.
Ninth circuit—James R. Finlayson, California. Ninth circuit—James R. Finlayson, California. Secretary—Wm. Reynolds, Maryland. Treasurer—L. H. Pike, Ohio.

The recommendations were adopted and the unanimous vote of the association was ordered to be cast for the gentlemen named. There are nine United States judicial circuits, and of these all but the second, in which is the State and city of New York, are represented in the association.

The question then came up for a reduction of delegate fees, which, after long discussing, was postponed for action until to-day. Notice was given that addresses would be made this afternoon at 4 o'clock by Judge William A. Woods, Hon. Joseph E. McDonald and Hon. William E. Niblack, who had been invited to do so. The discussion of a resolution concerning suggestions contained in the president's address regarding the relief of the Supreme Court and the expediting of brainess before it, was also postponed until to-day. The association then adjourned to meet at 10:30 A. M., when Hon. Byron K. Elliott will deliver an address.

Reception of the Columbia Club. Last evening the delegates of the National Bar Association and the lawyers of this city were the guests of the Columbia Club. The greater part of the evening was pleasantly spent in conversation and good fellowship. A. C. Harris, in the course of the evening, in a clever speech, introduced President Doyle, who dwelt upon the very genial and hospitable reception they had received in this city. "I am glad," he said, "we came to Indianapolis, and I believe in the migratory features of our association, at least for the present, though after a while it may be policy, as it is with the American Bar Association, to adopt a permanent home for the meetings of our association."

Colonel Taliaferro said he only wished that every State South and every State North of Mason and Dixon's line would send a full representation to these meetings. "We are here," he said, "non-political, non-sectarian, knowing no locality, but for the advancement of laws, the result of which will be the common good of the mass of the people—an object higher than all the tricks of the politician." The Colonel spoke feelingly of the flag and the union of the States in a common brother-

He was followed by Mr. Ingersoll, of Tennessee, who apologized for his absence when first called to speak, as he had met a number of Yale men, he having been educated at that institution. He said that though born in the North, he had gone south when twenty-one years of age and was now a Southern man. "It is," said he, "only the untraveled provincial who can ever cherish sectional sentiment. I believe that these national associations, whether of members of the bar, farmers, doctors or preachers will prove not merely in a promembers of the bar, farmers, doctors or preachers will prove not merely in a professional and legal sense of great benefit, but in a patriotic and national sense to all our people. We will go back home with kindlier feelings. So with every delegate who has come here. Next year if you cannot find a better place, come to Tennessee and meet with us. The method of traveling about is tending to cement a union of hearts and hands, and at last, and at no distant day, sectional sentiment and distant day, sectional sentiment and discord shall vanish from our land and we shall be one people, living under one flag, with a common aspiration and a love for every man who bears the name of American.'

W. P. Fishback said he thought too much stress had been laid by the association on uniformity. Citing Mr. Bryce, the author of the work on constitutional law, he remarked that the more our interests were diversified and the broader the country, the greater security for our perpetuity as a nation. He spoke of the fact that the size of the country saved it from danger from local disturbances, citing as an instance the strike of 1877. He was not opposed to experiments in legislation. Such experiments might be tried safely in one or more of the forty-two States, though there a distance were Mrs. Mary Goodell, were certain things in which legislation mother of the groom, Mankato, Minn.; should be uniform. He thought the gentlemen from the South unduly magnified the | Dr. Edwin Sigmon, New Albany: Miss Leimportance of politicians. "These politicians," said Mr. Fishback, "are not as dangerous as they seem." With this the speeches of the evening closed and the social features of the reception were re-

The New President.

Col. Charles Marshall, the presidentelect, is not in attendance upon the meetings. He is a resident of Baltimore; a great nephew of the famous Chief-Justice, and is about sixty years old. He is a native of Virginia, but has been a resident of Maryland for more than thirty years. He was in the confederate service during the war as chief of Gen. Robert E. Lee's staff. He has long been among the leaders of the Baltimore bar, and is now a judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city.

MINOR CITY MATTERS.

Local News Notes

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Arthur B. Lingenfelter and Ollie M. Hartley, Benton Rower and Odessa J. Catey. Building permits were procured yester-day by Zerelda L. Grover, frame cottage, Pendleton avenue, \$1,100; John Hotz, brick house, Mississippi street, near Seventh, \$3,000; Charles Brown, cottage, Hoyt avenue, near Reid, \$1,400.

Personal and Society. Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Maine left yesterday

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Zumpfe have gone East for a short visit. James A. Wildman arrived home from Washington last night. Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Syfers are spending a

few weeks at Petoskey. Misses Hettie and Grace Adams will go East Friday to visit friends. Mrs. Franklin Landers and daughter

Julia went to Milwaukee yesterday. Mrs. Martin Igoe is in Canton, O., visiting her daughter, Mrs. Robert A. Miller. Miss Gould, of Cincinnati, is the guest of Miss Jessie Lazarus, on North Meridian

Mrs. Mary Olcott-Divine is visiting her husband's parents at 440 North Meridian

Miss Emma Lilly has gone to St. Joseph Mich., to join friends and spend a few Misses Tillie and Anna Hale have gone to

Cleveland to make a visit of indefinite Miss Kate Landis is home from a fortnight's visit to Miss Fannie Marsh at Lake

Mr. and Mrs. A. Kiefer and Mrs. Charles Mayer, jr., and son have returned from a six weeks' visit to Waukesha. Miss Gertrude Butler will leave to-day for Spring Lake, Wis., to join her sister, Mrs. Horace Bennett, and family.

C. C. Binkley, chairman of the Republican central commtttee of Wayne county, was registered at the Denison last night. Mrs. Smith and daughter, who have been visiting Rev. B. F. Foster's family, returned to their home in Chicago yester-

SACRIFICE SALE BEGINS TO-DAY

Caps! Furnishing Goods! At Ridiculously Low Prices!

\$20,000 worth of goods must be sold in a week at one-third their value. Sale takes place at ILIFF'S Store, 42 West Washington St.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE PRICES:

KNOX HATS, latest shapes, former price \$5, now	\$2.5C
LIGHT-COLORED STIFF AND SOFT HATS	610
STRAW HATS	
LINEN HATS	
E. & W. COLLARS	130
COON'S COLLARS	80
SILK NECKWEAR	5c to 490
FINE LAUNDERED SHIRTS	590
HANDKERCHIEFS	
FLANNEL SHIRTS—\$1.50 formerly	600
PERCALE SHIRTS	290
SUMMER NECKWEAR	5c doze
UNDERWEAR	60c sui

Don't forget that we are selling \$5, \$4.50 and \$4 PANTS for \$2.99, and \$18, \$15, \$13.50 and \$10 SUITS for \$8.50this week only.

number of tasteful decorations, made of paper, suitable to the occasion, were used, and dainty favors, also made of paper, were presented to each guest.

Mrs. Charles Faust and children, of Cincinnati, are guests of Mrs. R. S. Foster and Miss Kate Faust, on North New Jersey

Miss Laura B. Ogle, daughter of the Rev. Albert Ogle, was married yesterday noon at the home of the bride's parents, No. 266 North Alabama street, to Prof. Charles E. Goodell, of Mankato, Minn., formerly professor of modern languages in Franklin College. The groom was accompanied by Mr. W. H. Halteman, of Peoria, Ill. The bride's father performed the ceremony, after which breakfast was served. The bride was dressed in shell pink faille Francaise and carried a cluster of pure white drs. E. T. Ogle and family, Mr. Albert and nore Ayers, Seymour; Prof. T. E. Brown, Ph. D., wife and daughter, Mr. James Alexander, wife and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Moncrief, Miss Eva Long and Miss Mattie Sturgeon, Franklin. After a brief visit in southern Indiana Prof. Goodell and wife will go to Ithica, N. Y., where they will make their home.

PRINCE-SELLIS. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., Aug. 6 .- At 8 o'clock this evening James Prince, a well-known young gentleman of this city, and Miss Oma, daughter of Dr. C. Sellis, were united in marriage at the home of the bride. The ceremony was private, and was performed by Rev. C. E. Bacon.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 6.-Hon. Hamilton Spencer and wife, of this city, to-day celebrated their golden wedding anniver-sary. A reception was given in honor of the event at the residence of Hon. James S. Ewing, Mrs. Ewing being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, and it was attended by a large number of the most prominent people of the city. Mr. Spencer is a prominent attorney and is widely known.

MITCHELL-LINEBACK. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENFIELD, Aug. 5 .- To-day, at 2:30 P. M.,

James L. Mitchell, auditor of this county. and Miss Emma A. Lineback were married at the residence of the bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. L. Parsons, of the Christian Church, in the presence of relatives and a few friends. The bridal couple left on the afternoon train for a short visit with relatives in Ohio.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Aug. 6, 1890. Hon. John R. East has just placed his new novel, "Theophilus Wallop," on sale, and its popularity and success is already assured. It is racy and interesting from first to last, containing a love story with comic and amusing characters. Those desiring them can obtain the pamphlets for 25 cents, and the cloth bound 50 cents. Books mailed on receipt of price, postage prepaid. Special rates to dealers. Address the author, JOHN R. EAST, Bloomington,

Better Late than Never. "Don't put off until to-morrow what can and should be done to day," is wise. If you have never used Sozodont for your teeth, make a bee-line to the druggist and get a bottle and begin to use it at once. "Verb.

\$15 to Boston and Return. The special train, Headquarters Department of Indiana, G. A. R., to Boston via the Big Four route, will leave Indianapolis at 3:15 p. m., Saturday, Aug. 9, reach Niagara Falls for breakfast, leave there early in the afternoon, arrive at Boston early next morning, Monday, Aug. 11.

G. A. R. AT BOSTON.

This is the ometal route of the G. A. R. of the

diana. See display advertisement in another

Reduced Rates via the Pennsylvania Lines. For the national encampment, G. A. R., to be held at Boston, Aug. 12 to 15, round-trip tickets will be sold via the Pennsylvania lines on Aug. anarchy and chaos on the other. The courts of the country are composed of honest, upright and able judges, as much so as in any period of our history, but in many sections of our country, but in many sections of our country, country is true of the Supreme Court of the Daited States, they are struggling with overCHICAGO.

The Pennsylvania Line, The Pennsylvania Line,

From Indianapolis to Chicago, is the favorite route. Accommodations are superb, and the time of trains punctual. The morning train, with parlor car attached, leaves Indianapolis 11:05, arrives Chicago 5:10 p. m. Evening train, with Pullman sleeping car and reclining-chair car leaves Union Station at 11:30, arrives Chicago 7:15 a. m. A sleeping car is run locally between Indianapolis and Chicago, which is open for passengers at 8:30 p. m. Tickets and sleeping or chair-car accommodations at Pennsylvania ticket office or Union Station.

Veterans' Route to Boston-Baltimore & Ohio

Via Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Tickets will be sold to Boston and return, Aug. 8, 9 and 10, at rate of \$15. For further information apply at C., H. & D. railroad ticket office.

DRINK

The Purest and Best Drink in the World. Appetiz-ing, Delicious, Sparkling, and the Best Blood Purifier and Tonic. A Package (liquid) 25c, makes five gallons.

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

No Trouble. Easily Made. Try It.

Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it, and take no other. See that you get HIRES'.

THE ONLY GENUINE Made by C. E. HIRES, Philadelphia, Penna

Forimproved and economic cooker y use

EXTRACT OF BEEF. for Beef Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, Sauces (Game, Fish, etc.), Aspic or Meat Jelly. Keeps for any length of time, and is cheaper and of finer flavor than any other stock.

Genuine only with J. von Liebig's signature as above, in blue. One pound of Extract of Beef equal to forty pounds of lean beef.

The Sunday Journal, \$2 Per Annum

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS TILE SET-ters; must thoroughly understand the business and have references. To such parties we can give steady employment at good wages. Address SCAN-LAN & CO., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Salesmen at \$75 per month salary and expenses, to sell a line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample only; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston. SHOE DRUMMER WANTED ON COMMIS-sion. Experienced road shoe salesman to carry a full line of medium-priced shoes for an established reliable shoe manufacturer. None but experienced

men of ability need apply. Address, stating experience, territory covered and references, BOOT AND SHOE MANE'G CO., Boston, Mass. FINANCIAL. LOANS-MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F. SAYLES, 75 Rast Market street.

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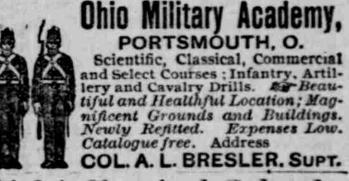
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